

Shipping


Shipping.

Steamers.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship

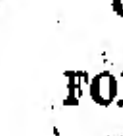
 Captain DAVIS, will be
despatched for the above
Port TO-MORROW, the 4th Instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARAIR & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1884. 1765

**THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship
Emeralda,
Captain TAYLOR, will be
despatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 5th Instant, at



with every convenience.
Mrs. STAINFIELD,
1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, June 30, 1894. 1102

ORIOLET.

That Mr. K. Hill, who was detected in and punished for transferring our defences on paper, may be a very good 'crank,' but he got off very cheaply with a \$100 fine.

That he might have been sent to prison for six months, and Knapo be degraded if he had not been saved by the Crown against Mr. Woodhouse's decision, that bunker coal was not cargo and could therefore be handled on Sunday, has not been applied for.

That it has puzzled all those possessed of common sense, why this question was considered, although certain officials who entertain queer notions of their duty could perhaps explain.

That if the Ordinance is to be amended, it would be interesting to know the form which such amendments will take.

That it seems possible any Ordinance could possibly enact that bunker coal is cargo, as it is not and never could be regarded as such.

That perhaps even stronger things than that have been done, and it is dangerous to say they may not be attempted.

That the Jockey Club appears to be fully alive to the needs of the times.

That perhaps the increase of the Derby prize would bring more owners into the competition for the local Bux Ration of the turf.

That the suggestions of Mr. Maston may be safely left in the hands of the Stewards for the year.

That I see the last number of *Truth* refers to the fact that Capt. Gould-Adams was not sent to Corea, and that the military operations for the British War Office.

That it was understood here the officers chosen were sent out from England because their interests were looked after so well in the old country.

That time and expense would have been saved by sending Capt. Gould-Adams from Hongkong, and the operations in Corea could have been followed months ago by an officer who knows Corea better than perhaps than any other foreigner.

That the result is, little or nothing of the fighting will be seen by the attaches.

That the proceedings of the Water Authority may probably rouse strong opposition and indignation as the process of disconnection is extended.

That I hear the Colonial Government have got into hot water with the Militia Authorities for having cut off their water supply.

That the rights and wrongs of that dispute have not leaked out, and I know not whether they have been measured by the meters of the Water Authority or by the scales of the Militia.

That the chief cause of the grievance, so far as the students are concerned, is the arbitrary way in which this arbitrary provision is applied.

That a meter is put upon a terrace, or on two or three neighbouring houses, and at the end of a month the usual water works notice is sent in to the effect that the water will be cut off within fourteen days unless the excess of consumption is abated.

That the Water Authority does not think it necessary or even advisable to give a single word of the notice, and that the 'quantum' assigned may be, how much excess is recorded to have been consumed, or why one couple should suffer for the sins of his next door neighbour.

That any such regard to politeness or common sense is not likely to be shared with the majority of the gentlemen in charge of the water supply.

That an arbitrary law may be carried out with discretion by public servants so that its hardships may be hardly felt, but it is puzzling strange that so many officials should do such wrongs in their official desks when they proceed to do what they call their duty.

That it must take a long time to measure and cut off the water supply of every house in the Colony, and until the day when it would be the Executive Council that His Excellency is unwary over these vexatious acts of injustice—would exercise the check which the Ordinance empowers it to do.

That the Home papers are beginning to realise that the military and naval alliance with China may soon be an impossibility for the simple reason that China may be no dynasty left to rule that Empire.

That the people of China will have to be ruled by some one, and it matters not who does it, so long as the rights of the treaty and other obligations are respected.

That it may be early in the day to speak such things, but if Japan proves to be the first purely Asiatic power, then Great Britain must reckon with her in the future.

That our morning contemporary states that 'a telegram was published announcing the safe delivery by the pirates in Tonkin of two Europeans,' but he fails to disclose the sex of these interesting little strangers, and whether mothers or children were doing well.

BROWNIE.

ALL the freshest and best news of the fighting in the north has reached England through the medium of the Central News. The one London Press Association.

That the news is left for behind: *The Journalist* says:—The Central News has made a good hit in connection with the Chinese Japanese war. It is not too much to say that, but for the enterprises of that Agency our information from the East would have been very incomplete, and issues of the news of the battle at Ping Yai had not reached this country in any form from any other source when the excellent Central News' despatches appeared in the London papers, and the Central News' correspondent of the *Times* 'deserved enormous credit for his work.' Our correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* writes, in the same connection:—It is not easy to get at the truth in connection with the land and sea battles fought between China and Japan. Reuters is so much behind in the news. The Central News, and their agency giving any kind of account, is, notoriously anti-Chinese.

What seems to be quite clear is that Japan is the attacking party in each case, and seems, has so far come off with the least damage though it is quite impossible to estimate the loss at all.

That the news of the battle at Ping Yai, our commanders, who seem to thoroughly understand what they are about.

FOR THE BLOOD IN THE LIFE.—If the matter is laden with impurities it spreads the disease.

That the news of the battle at Ping Yai, our commanders, who seem to thoroughly understand what they are about.

DIAPHRAGM—As every despatching a genuine Cure for Deafness, Suffering in 25 days, no matter how severe or long-standing, he sent post free.—Address: Dr. James Clark, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

THOMAS LANE, Victoria Chambers, 10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420, 440, 460, 480, 500, 520, 540, 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 700, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, 840, 860, 880, 900, 920, 940, 960, 980, 1000.

London, London.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.
A STRATEGICAL STUDY.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.
A STRATEGICAL ANALYSIS.
The following analysis is evidently the work of a competent expert, as it appeared in the *Pioneer Mail* of the 4th October—

Now that the Korean peninsula has been swept almost by Chinese troops and the Japanese have met their faces northward, with the apparent determination to carry on to the north of the China proper, it is of interest to consider the strategical position of the contending forces. We take it that the Japanese Government have resolved to strike a blow at Nokin itself; and, in invasion by land, from that prefer a dash at the Pei-ho forts, from which the Japanese can be defeated they have at least 60,000 troops in the peninsula itself, and the bulk of this force is now marching to the Ya-Lu River which forms the boundary between the Province of Manchuria and the north of the Ya-Lu, is, therefore, their first objective, and this gained they must force the passage of the river, where they are likely to be opposed in strength what we may call the 2nd Army (the Chinese Army Corps). The number of Manchurian troops is given as 30,000. It will be further reinforced by 7,000 men who were successfully landed after the last naval engagement. The Japanese should be able to concentrate 40,000 men. It is probable that of the stream and the river, they will make less than this number when they will make the passage. Judging from the results of the battle at Pingyang they will be successful in the general action which may have to be fought, as in leadership they are so immensely superior.

From Manchuria has, it is true, the advantage of holding an entrenched position, but their arguments under their orders will have been discredited by the news of the signal success of the Japanese. It is under the impression that the Japanese army will reach Wiju at the end of September, so it should now be within striking distance of its first objective, and during the present week may come of a great battle fought on the south-eastern frontier of the Province. Once the Japanese are engaged—and we do not think at present moment doubt that the Japanese will be successful in breaking down the opposition offered at this point. The invading force will not take the coast road to the south-west which would conduct it to Port Arthur, but will strike at the Pei-ho forts. The Japanese are announced in the telegram, and the immense hoarded wealth of the aged city—the hoards are believed by some to be purely legendary—will doubtless appear. The Japanese are on a point of capture must be captured at all costs. From Wiju to Mukden is 150 miles in a direct line, so that it would probably take 10 days' marching to cover the distance. We read of entrenchments being thrown up not only on the Pei-ho River, but on the Ya-Lu River itself, the Governor of Manchuria recognizing the danger. It would follow from Peking if the capital of Manchuria were occupied by the enemy. From Mukden to Port Arthur is 500 miles at least, so that a winter campaign will have to be faced. The capture of the capital of China would be a great advantage. This eventuality has been recognized, but it does not follow that the army which occupies Mukden will necessarily furnish the first force to move on Peking. The moral effect likely to be produced by the overthrow of the Manchurian empire, and the capture of the capital, would be so great. A comparatively small force, say of 30,000 men, might be landed on the coast of China and advance on the capital, with almost absolute certainty of success. It has been stated that the Japanese have intentions of capturing the capital of China, and the capture of the capital would be a great advantage. The capture of the capital would be a great advantage. The capture of the capital would be a great advantage.

The Scotsman commenting on the fact

The Statesman commenting on the fact that the Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, is a proponent from the modern and very prevalent complaint of insomnia suggests golf as a cure. Lord Rosebery is said to have found relief in a glass of hot water taken before retiring to rest, but the Scotch noble, authorising reports from national experts says that golf is the true remedy for the distressing evil of sleeplessness. As there are many in the East who, as a result of the climate, probably suffer from the same ailment, the following remarks will be of interest.

Golf the game for the exhausted brain-worker at any stage of his life. No junior is too young, no senior too old, to learn it; to learn it and to enjoy it. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. On the golf links at St. Andrew's, a man of seventy looks fifty and the man of fifty bears the appearance of thirty-five. The chief reasons for this are that both the old man and the middle-aged can eat, digest, and sleep. There are scores, perhaps hundreds, of educated men of all classes, between the ages of forty and sixty, who "strew" their moment, and they are, without exception, the healthiest and handsomest collection of middle-aged and old men the writer has ever seen. Sleeplessness, so far as this writer was able to discover in a three months' tour of Europe, is undoubtedly unknown to the golf player. One may almost say it is impossible. Living, he does, in the open air, taking several hours of daily exercise without unpleasant fatigue, and with a mind constantly, but modestly, exercised, he eats well, and so the brain is adequately nourished. The blood, too, is thoroughly oxygenated and by the due exercise of all the muscles is made to flow evenly throughout the body without abnormal concentration upon the brain. These are the indispensable conditions of good health, and under these conditions are admirably fulfilled regular and systematic golfing. Golf has the merit of being a real "care" and reasonable physiological conditions, associated with the cure of sleeplessness as arising from overwork, over-anxiety, or stress, should count for nothing less than a vigorous appetite and sound digestion.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(Rangoon Gazette).

THE AMIR SERIOUSLY ILL.—EXCITEMENT IN SIMLA.

Alahabad, Oct. 15.—News has been received from Sir T. S. Paine from Kabul that the Amir is believed to be dying. The Commander-in-Chief has postponed his departure for England and is awaiting the Viceroyn's Council has been summoned for tomorrow.

Simla, October 15.—An extraordinary meeting of the Viceroy's Council was held this morning, the result being that the Commander-in-Chief has postponed his departure for England until tomorrow. Very great excitement exists in Simla owing to its occurrence. The Council was summoned at very short notice.

Lalor.—It is generally believed here that the extraordinary meeting of the Council this morning was called to French action regarding the Amir's illness.

Lady White has left Simla.

Lalor.—The latest news concerning the extraordinary meeting of Council held this morning is to the effect that the Amir of Kabul is very dangerously ill and may die at any moment.

Owing to the Amir's illness a tour of the Commander-in-Chief has been postponed sine die and no now date for departure will be fixed for a considerable time. It is officially that no Executive Council was held this morning as reported in the account of the telegram. The Secretary returned from Masobra until after tea.

Alahabad, October 15.—In the event of the Amir's death speculation will naturally turn as to what may happen to Sir T. Paine and other European now in Kabul. It is believed that the British Government staff of lady doctors. There need not be much apprehension as to their safety, nothing short of an embezzlement of some £100,000 could cause trouble and this is unlikely as Kabul is garrisoned by troops devoted to the Amir and his family.

The Amir's illness has caused much anxiety to the Amir's death, his eldest son Habibullah showed himself to be a capable ruler during his father's absence in Afghan Turkistan (1878-9), and given the adherence of his army, he should be equal to holding our against any such attack.

The Viceroy's Council met this morning to discuss matters relating to the illness of the Amir. The Council lasted some time.

No further news has been received this morning from Kabul, but the latest authentic statement stated that the Amir was sitting hourly.

N. W. FRONTIER.

Simla, October 15.—The Government of India do not regard the report that the Amir of Kabul is organizing a regiment of Afridis, to us against the British, as anything more than a rumour, and the report may be safely contradicted.

Simla, October 16.—Important news has to-day been received to the effect that the people of Huza'a a short time since requested the Amir of Kabul assistance to attack the English at or near the frontier. The Amir refused to assent in any way.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Bruce, October 15.—The election which have been held under the new electoral constitution have resulted in Socialists candidates gaining an overwhelming victory over other parties in Belgium.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

London, October 15.—It is widely expected that England is now giving its utmost aid to the Powers to co-operate in termination of the war between China and Japan.

Philadelphia, October 13.—The United States Government had declined to join European powers in an agreement with them for its object interference of any kind in the affairs of Korea. The Government of the Republic has among objections to such an arrangement that it would be for joint intervention in the state of affairs in the Far East which has been shown for the consideration of the Powers of England.

THE REVOLT AT DELAGUA BAY.

Luton, October 15.—A force of about 100 men sailed from here to-day for Delagua Bay.

ACTUALITY.

Bombay, October 13.—An Adlon Hotel announces the death of Mr O. E. K. the Managing Proprietor of the Times newspaper. He died at the age of 60 years, bound for Europe, where he was expected to be for a month prior to his departure. He was carried on board last Saturday night.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

Simla, October 13.—All opinions are favourable to the Bill.

Local Government regarding the

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ONE DOZEN—CABINET SIZE.

Scene. A dining-room. Time. Thirty-five minutes late for breakfast. George's wife enters softly with a great rustle of silk. She wears a long-trimmed pink satin gown and has a diamond star in her hair.

"Oh George, dear, I'm most awfully sorry to be so late, but you know what it is to dress in a hurry, nothing goes right. I'm sure I've done my hair six times and I'm a perfect object all the same. Why do you look so astonished, don't you remember that I am going to be photographed this morning?"

"It's that in the least! I have a dressing-up, as you call it, but if one doesn't put on an evening gown the photo looks old-fashioned in six months, and if one takes the trouble to be done at all one may just as well do it properly. You don't see any necessity for more photographs? Oh George, that's just like you, and I went into the matter with you so thoroughly before I arranged to be taken! I have not been done for two whole years, and it would be so awful if anything happened to me and there was not a recent photo. Yes, I darsay you are quite willing to take the risk, but mother is simply longing for a new photo of me, and I do my hair quite differently now and I'm ever so much thinner. Remember that, George, if you will remember to get my photo taken, I'll be sure to get you. No, I'm not going alone, as I know it was no good asking you, any Forbes has promised to call for me. She's a very nice girl. No, I suppose she's not very young, poor thing, and she's not a bit pretty, but she's awfully sweet."

"Handsome eyes did you say? Why her eyes are quite tiny and her lashes don't curl in the least, you do admire the very strangest people! I believe she is quite engaged once and he broke it off to her, or else it was her photo, I can't remember, but it doesn't matter much. George, do you like those photos with the head quiver turned? I mean sitting with your back to the camera and looking right over your shoulder—so. I know one never sits like that really, but I think one sits like that. Look! like a flying duck in a thunderstorm!"

"I wonder why, when you try to be funny, you are always so rude. Come in, Amy, dear, how nice of you to be so punctual. Call the girl, please, George. I suppose you will have gone to office before I come back, so good-bye. Mind, dear, when you're touching my hair this morning is very small. It's a sweet of you to come with me. 'You like seeing all the photos.' Oh, but I want you to look at me, not at the photos, and tell me if I am standing nicely and so on. Have I done my hair well? I took me ages! Oh, please put up both the windows, it will be rather stuffy, but if it's at all damp my fringe will get wild and it will spoil my fan, and its only just come out from being re-rolled."

"Here we are, Oh what a nice long mirror, one can see really dress properly without a long glass and George won't be so late because we are going to be transferred next year. I know a woman once who had a full length triple mirror and it was perfectly lovely, one saw oneself from head to foot all round! In my hair right! Are you sitting nicely, my fringe hasn't come out of curl! I brought tongue and a lamp on purpose. Oh, your hat is quite straight and you are not going to be photographed, so come along. What a funny portrait! small there always is in photographs! study that, I suppose it is something to do with the camera. I'll be sure to get you to pose me half length and some big heads too, you know. I rather like profiles. Shall I sit in this chair? Now do take care that my sleeve doesn't come against my waist, it makes one look so huge. It strains the neck, it's higher. Shall I open my mouth or keep it shut, I don't like smiling photos. Have you done two, that was quick! Oh please wait a minute, I must see if my hair is all right before you take any more. Did that look nice, Amy? What is the matter? What are you staring at? His photo! whose? Captain what? I can't hear if you whisper like that and the man has gone off to the blackboard or whatever you call it, to look at these photos, so you needn't mind. Oh, Captain Arnold. Well he can't be very handsome, he is like that, do you know him well? Oh, that's the man you were engaged to, was he nice? But if he was fearfully poor and his people objected as well as yours were well out of it, dear, you would only have been wretched. To your age was it? Why you must almost have forgotten it and it is quite certain to. That sort of things never make any impression on a man. Is my fringe all right? Will you do me one standing this time with my fan held like this? Why will my hand be out of focus if I hold it there? Amy, Amy, is that nice? Have you taken four already. Oh the head-dress has caught in my fringe, no, I must put it on again."

"My dear girl, you are not crying are you? What is the matter? It must be a new photo of him taken since, for you never saw it before. Yes, he's lovely, and he looks quite fat and cheerful, so he is not like that. I don't like him, but I must summon all your pride and not mind. Oh, they all say they will wait for years, that doesn't mean anything. Look at his buttonhole, he wouldn't have been photoed like that if he hadn't wanted to be so much in the very special! I darsay he is engaged upon a girl with money. You mustn't say you wish you were dead, that's absurd, dear, as well as quite wicked. I'm sure you've got a very happy home. 'Nobody loves you,' that nonsense! I don't know what I should do without you to help me with the flowers at dinner parties and to do up my hair for me. I'm awfully fond of you. Ah, don't kiss me, I've just got this wretched net on, and here's the man."

"That! that was a failure! What a bother! Don't you think if he brought up that palm and let me sit on that sofa, so, rather in profile? I want my feet to show. You would have to put the camera further back to get them in and then my head would be smaller. That seems funny, doesn't it, Amy? There ought to be room enough, but as if I were 'sixes' in shoes. I take narrow 'threes.' Wait a minute, I'm not ready, my watch bracelet has slipped right round!"

"That ought to be a good one, don't you think, Amy? I'll be so late, I'll be at that photo long enough to know it by heart. Oh, you can't try it, fancy asking for it, and if I did, it would seem just as queer and my husband would be furious! 'Poor dear, it does seem hard that you shouldn't have it when you want it so badly.' Have you a space at you? That's all right, put the photo in your pocket and get the nurse where it was. That's quite honest and no one will know. Hide it quick, he's coming."

"Well, it's a comfort that those are nice, are you sure you don't want to do me again? It might be trouble, for if those aren't very good I shall insist on a second sitting. I suppose you know best. Now do let me have them as soon as you possibly can, it's most important. Good morning. 'Take care, Amy, you are simply equipping my train. You were afraid of sitting on that photograph! Well, I should think that would not matter half so much! Do you think they will be good? I do hope so!'"

—FLORENCE MUIR.

HE MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED ANY DAY.

There was a convict, who, on account of his religious convictions, was treated by a despotic government and thrown into prison. Looking at the strong stone walls that shut him in, he naturally concluded that he must spend the rest of his life in this lonely and dismal place. Yet, wretched as the prospect was, there was some comfort in the thought that he was a victim of oppression, and not undergoing punishment as he was in fact.

Nevertheless there he stayed and languished for sixteen years. At the end of that period he contrived to climb over the wall and to escape from the prison. He did so, and found the iron bars removable and the wall not fastened. An iron street lamp of course, he did not escape. He opened the window, jumped six feet to the ground, and left that district immediately. He might have done so at any time during his protracted captivity, but he had no mind to be taken so much for granted.

Now here comes an incident both like and unlike that of the convict. Like it because there was no free action, unlike it because the sufferer was not imprisoned as he was.

The story is in the form of a letter, one of those made up of short words. The writer, a lady, says: "For the last sixteen years I have been greatly afflicted with bilious complaints and weakness. I was always tired, weak, and listless. I was not able to do anything, and when food was put before me I could not touch it. For days I could scarcely eat anything. At times I was troubled with sickness and heaving at the stomach, spitting up a thick phlegm. I had a constant cough, and when I was at my desk and difficulty of breathing. I got very weak and could scarcely drag myself in and out of the shop. In December, 1881, I began to take a medicine I had heard of spoken of by many of my customers, called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After I had taken only a few doses I felt relief, and I had not used the medicine for a fortnight when I felt better than I had done for years. I was encouraged, I kept on with it until I was restored to good health. My son Arthur had suffered off and on for a year from pain and heaviness after meals, with a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach. He was induced to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and the result was the same as in my own case. I know several persons in this district who have been cured by the Syrup after all other means had failed. You are at liberty to publish my letter if you think it might be of benefit to others afflicted as I was. Yours truly, (signed) Mrs. M. Ward, 174, Heston Road, Radford, (Nottingham, April 1st, 1892.)"

"The English lady, Mrs. Ward, upon her deliverance from a distressing and dangerous disease. What a pity she did not sooner learn how easily and certainly she could be cured. Sixteen years is too large a slice of one's life to be spent in misery and mental suffering. Very few of us can have wealth in any case, but health should be a blessing common and universal as sunshine. And it might be if everybody knew how to procure it when they are weak or to regain it when lost. This lady's disease was of the digestive organs—indigestion and dyspepsia—the most afflictive and perilous of all because it involves every function of the body, scattering the poison all through the medium of the blood. Nearly all ailments are but the differently named results and symptoms of this prolific parent of evil. That the remedy she mentions should have cured her will not surprise those who know the well-founded reputation. Many more cases constantly yield to it. Our friend the martyr ably in his cell a weary time because he was ignorant of the simple cure. If the reader of these lines is a captive to disease he has no excuse for remaining so. In her short and honest letter our correspondent points to the open door."

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at daylight.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at daylight.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at daylight.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at daylight.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at daylight.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Victory ... Tuesday, November 6, at daylight.

Victory ... Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1895.

Victory ... Tuesday, Feb. 26/95.

Victory ... Tuesday, Feb. 26/95.

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Mails.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship ROSETTA, Captain G. W. F. Brown, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 8th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

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Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Schedule and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Posters, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except book side Supplements of the same paper and the same date. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Postage Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, drafts, copied letters, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books.

The sender of a Registered Article for a Union Country may obtain an acknowledgment of delivery on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces except to Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Persia, Porto, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, The Argentine Republic, The Dominican Republic, The Republic of Honduras, United States, &c. Each place 12 oz. (350 grammes) is the limit, and must not exceed these dimensions: 12 inches by 8 inches by 4 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise all civilized countries except Cape Colony.

Postage to the United Kingdom. Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 5 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Postage to Union Countries. General Rates, by any route: Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 5 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. Cape Colony: Letters, 20 cents per 1/2 oz. 10 Newspapers, 6; Books and Patterns, 5 per 2 oz.

LOCAL POSTAGE. General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Corea, Japan, Borneo, Siam, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines: Letters per 1/2 oz., 5 cents (c). Post Cards, each, 1 cent. Books and Patterns, per 2 oz., 2 cents. Newspapers and Presses Current, each, 2 cents. Registration, 5 cents.

Local Delivery. 1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day. In Town (Ship Street to Bonham Strand) up to 10 a.m. on week days, 4 p.m. 6 p.m. In the Suburbs, 9 a.m., noon, 5 p.m., unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, or the Parts of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

3. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places, but to be accepted, envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packages.

General.

This should be noted by the first time of complaint occurs, is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

1. Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, Patterns, Bills, Almanacs, &c., for addressees in Hongkong or the Parts of China, in batches of not less than ten of uniform size and weight may be sent by the Post Office unsealed, the postage, at the rate of one cent each, being paid in cash or charged to the sender's account. Special accounts may be opened with post-box-holders for the delivery of considerable numbers of such articles.

2. Such covers, when addressed to places other than Hongkong or China, must be prepaid two cents each in stamps as heretofore.

3. Circulars, &c., must not exceed 2 ounces each in weight. Patterns, Almanacs, &c., must be under 3 ounces each in weight. Heavier articles will be charged ordinary rates.

4. Envelopes containing Patterns, &c., may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed circulars may be enclosed in pattern packets.

5. Addresses must be complete. That is to say, on such covers as are not addressed to the house of a resident, the residence or place of business must be added. Incompletely addressed covers will be returned to the sender for address.

Miscellaneous or Delayed Correspondence. When correspondence has been misdirected or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, Sent to Residence or Office of 7 p.m., or 7 a.m., or may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster General.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. (Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.) Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—20,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. EMPRESS OF INDIA. Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.M. WEDNESDAY, 28th Nov. EMPRESS OF JAPAN. Comdr. G. A. Lees, R.N.M. WEDNESDAY, 28th Dec. EMPRESS OF CHINA. Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 28th Jan/95.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PACIFIC TRAINS, CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through at principal rates. Good fare for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japanese Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Sydney to Hongkong, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Strait, Good for 6 months, unless otherwise specified.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and service are unequalled. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, PATER STREET, 1749

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS—NOVEMBER 3, 1894.

Stocks. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp. 90,000 \$ 125 all 90 % sellers.

Bank of China, Japan and Straits, 99,875 \$ 10 1/2 1 1/2 nom.

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